



The illuminated calendar for ... and home diary

Bd.: 1845

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Staatsbibliothek München

Description of the Illuminated Calendar, Copied from the hours of Anne of Brittany.

he hours of Anne of Brittany" is a magnificent prayer book preserved in the Bibliotheque Royale of Paris. This splendid work, of handsome quarto size, commences with a beautiful Calendar, exe-

cuted in body colour in the finest style of miniature painting of the period. Each subject occupies an entire page, with the exception of the tablet in the centre of the picture, which contains a portion of the Saints' days of the Roman Calendar, the other pors tion on the opposite page being ornamented only with a border, representing a flower, evidently painted from nature, on a gold ground. Hence it will be seen that, with the exception of the adaptation of the Almanack to 1845, the present work is exactly copied from the original. The remainder of the manuscript volume contains prayers to all the principal saints, with a finely executed miniature, occupying an entire page, taken from the legend of each particular saint. Some of the prayers opposite to these pictures are ornamented with borders similar to those of the Calendar, whilst others are entirely framed in borders of richer character, of which that on our title page is a good, though not one of the most elaborate specimens. Dther prapers and offices are limilarly enriched, and in all there are upwards of three hundred plants portraped, the whole of them executed with great beauty, and with sufficient fidelity, to render the volume the most complete herbal of the period. The subjects which form the illustration of each month are exceedingly happy. Thus, for the bleak month of January we find a snow storm, with a traveller seeking shelter in a building, where, from the preparations seen going on,

his reception will evidently be hospitable: the upper part of the picture, as in all the others, is occupied by the sign of the zodiac, which is well detached by its purely decorative treatment. In February we have the in-door comforts of home and thelter illustrated, which by a bold section,—a common device of illuminators, —is made to contrast strikingly with the frigid and snow-covered exterior. Warch exhibits the earliest field occupation—Amanis engaged pruning the trees of an orchard, while a young woman collects the croppings for firewood; and in the back ground, knights in arm our are seen issuing from the gates of a castle. These elaborately drawn castles are not the least interesting portion of the volume. We still admire the crumbling ruins on the vine clad hills of the Rhine, and the more undulating banks of the Loire or Garonne; but here we see them exhibited in all their original perfection, sketched by a contemporary artist. In April, spring has already her enamelled carpet of flowers, and the fair chatelaine is enjoying her lofty flower garden on the castle terrace, accompanied by female attendants, who present her with chaplets. The month of May is treated with peculiar elegance, the zodiacal sign of the Twins being beautifully reproduced in the picture by twin brothers returning from gathering the Way or hawthorn flowers. June exhibits the hap-cutting, and the two mowers are so naturally treated, that one may almost hear the rural sound of scythe whetting, and feel the dewy freshness of a bright June morning. July represents the harvest. August brings the winnowing of the grain; September the vintage. Dctober exhibits the sower, and the landscape portion of this subject is among the most successful; the mill-pool with its sedgy banks, and the swans, doubled by their reflections on its glassy surface, are beautiful realities which the illuminator has fully appreciated, and has treated with

an excellence seldom attained even by the great malters of the period. In Rovember, the swine-herd conducts his drove to the oak wood, where they are feasing and fattening upon the falling crop of acorns. December represents a scene in the preparations for the good cheer of Christmas—one pig is already prepared, and another is held down by the nervous arm of a resolute housewise to receive the knife, while a girl stirs the blood destined for the black puddings, one of the favourite delicacies of our forestathers.

The work was probably executed about the year 1499, on the occasion of the marriage of Anne with

her second husband, Louis the Twelfth.

Anne of Brittany, only daughter and heirels of Francis the Second, Duke of Brittany, was born in the pear 1476, and losing her father at the age of four teen, became, with such a dowry as the duchy of Brittany, an object of contention among many powerful suitors. Eventually she gave her hand to Maximilian, the King of the Romans, to whom the had been affianced by her father, and the marriage was secretly performed, by proxy, with the customary ridiculous ceremony. Weanwhile the celebrated Count Dunois, frustrated in his endeavour to obtain her hand for his patron and friend the Duke of Drleans, then a state prisoner, resolved at all hazards to annex the duchy of Brittany to the crown of France; and having gained the consent of his master, Charles the Eighth, to open negotiations for her marriage with that Prince, he, by dint of threats and artifices, at last gained his point, and Anne of Brittany became Aueen of France in 1491. Dn the death of Charles, in 1498, the was at first overwhelmed with grief; but rousing herself from her despondency, she hastened to Brittany, where the resumed the exercise of her hereditary sovereignty, and in less than four months the young and charming

widow gave her hand to Louis the Twelfth, who, when Duke of Orleans, had been one of her suitors; thus becoming a second time Queen of France.

her court, which was remarkable for its splendour, was frequented by many young ladies of quality, both French and Breton, whose education and deportment she directed by precept and example; and it is a remarkable fact, that these ladies were the first termed "Maids of honour." She is said to have been the first Queen to adopt black as mourning on the death of her first husband; white having been the royal mourning previously to her

The present is an attempt to render mechanism an auxiliary of art, as far as it is now practicable, and to point the way to greater and higher efforts. The flower borders are printed entirely by the lithographic press of Mr. Owen Jones, and it is bedieved are excellent specimens of that delicate process. The figure subjects are coloured by hand.

This volume will answer every purpose of the usual Almanacks, and "The Diary" will furnish the means of recording interesting occurrences and home events, which being registered in a volume of intrinsic worth, will thus form a more permanent record than the usual pages of Diaries and Almanacks.

^{***} It is intended to publish annually a volume of cimilar character.

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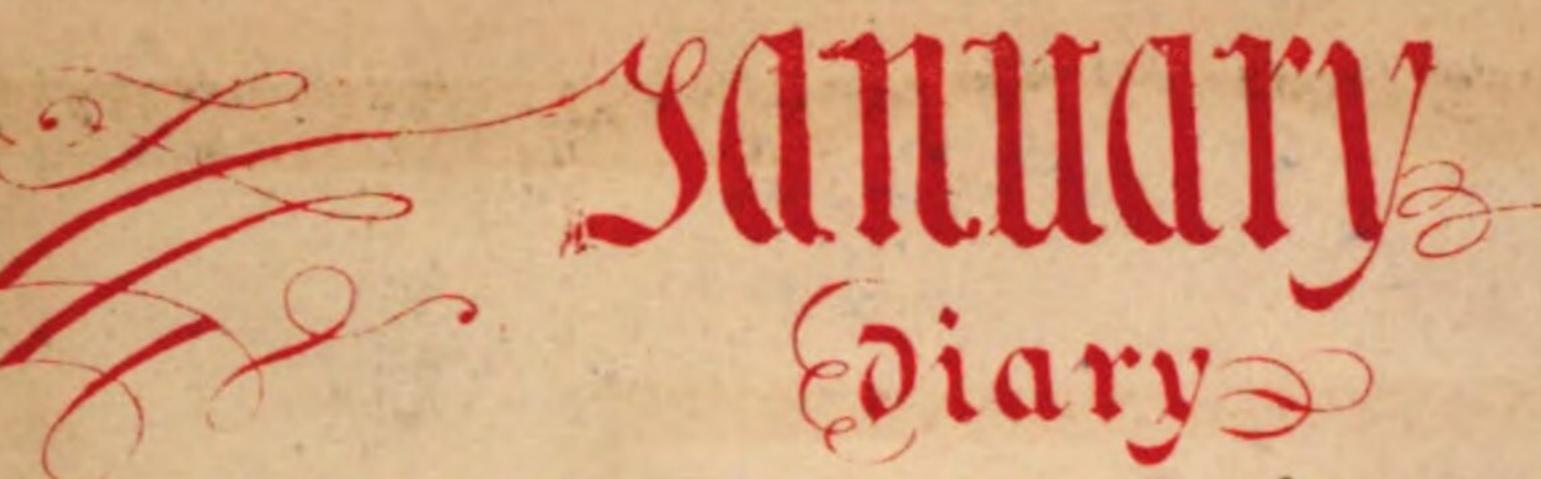


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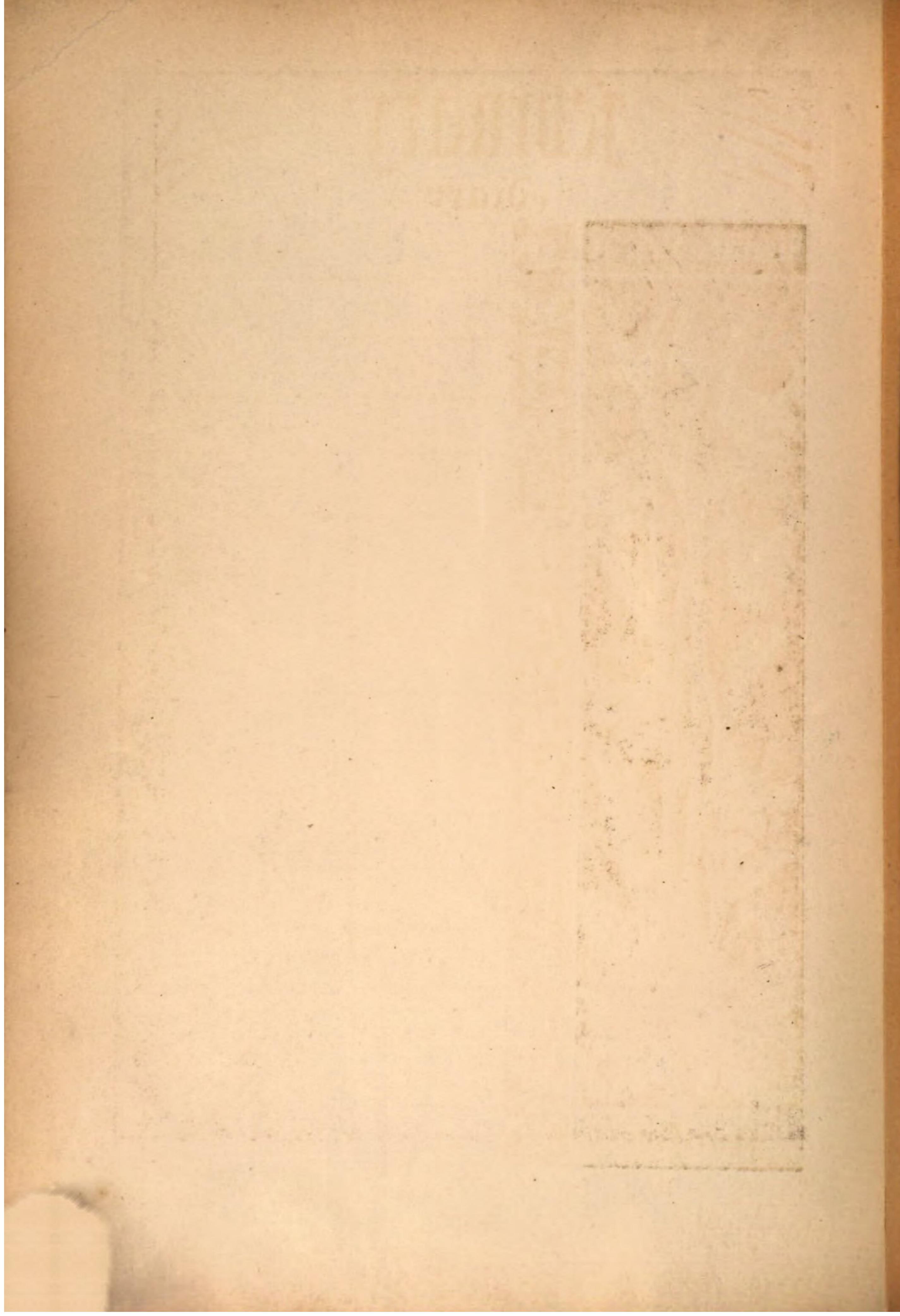




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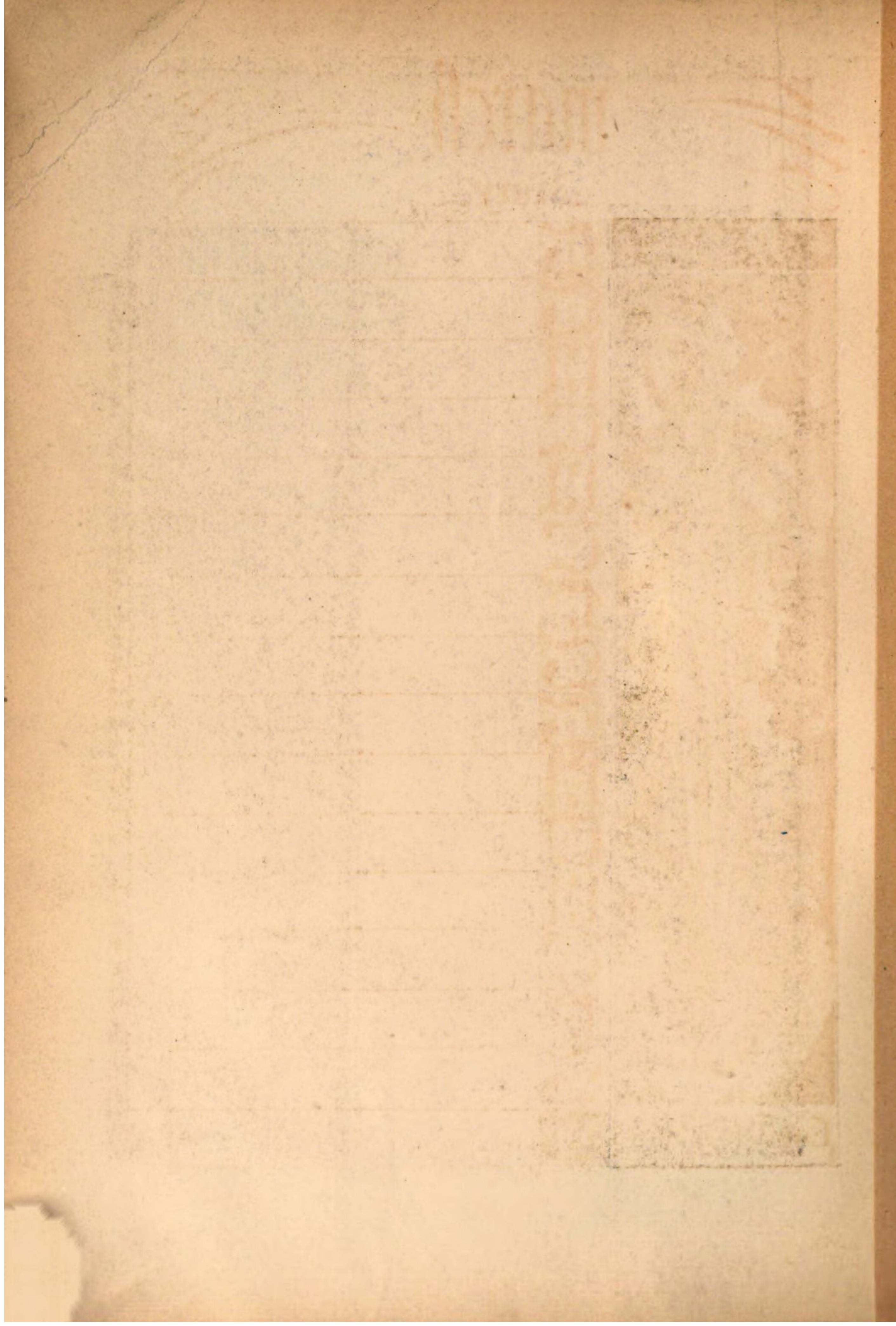
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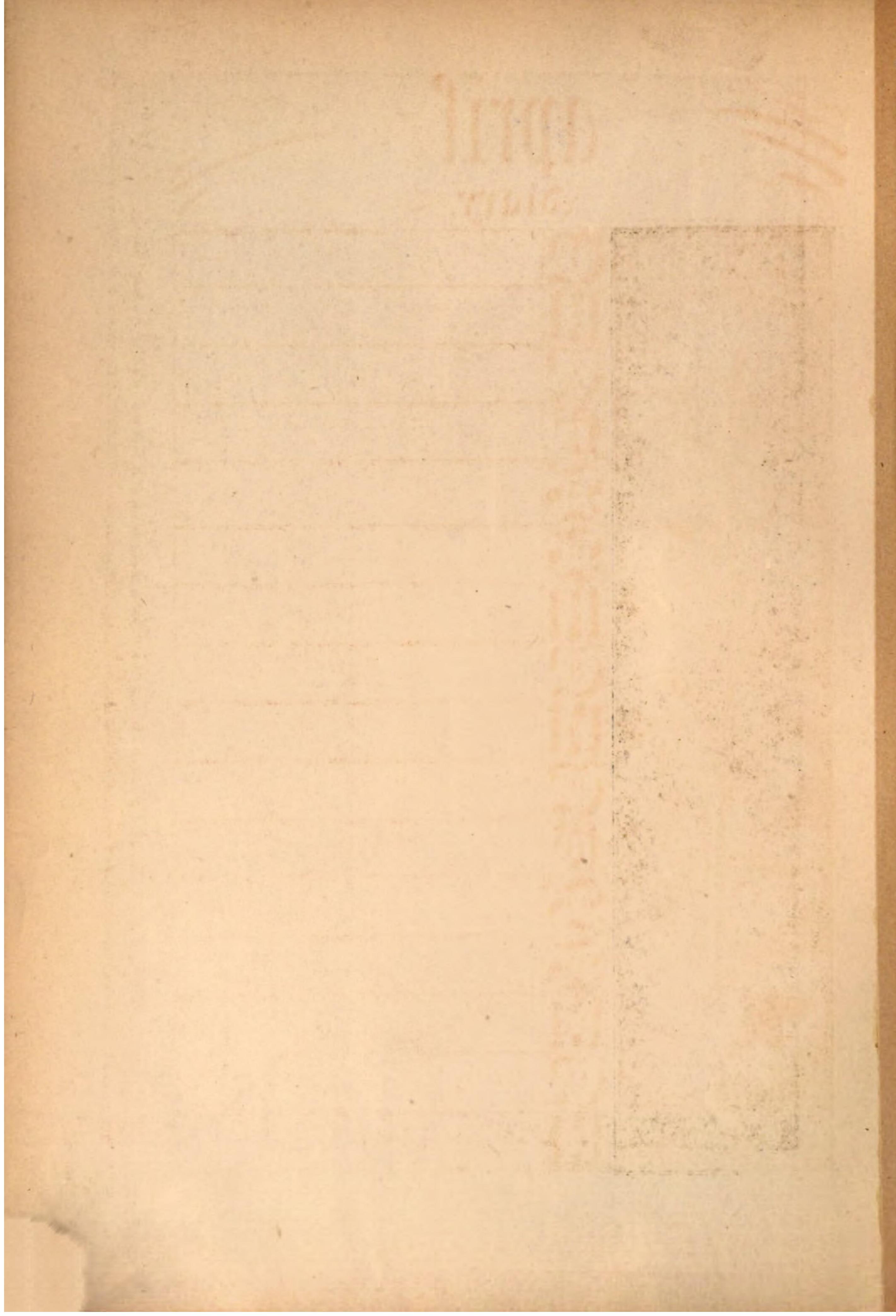
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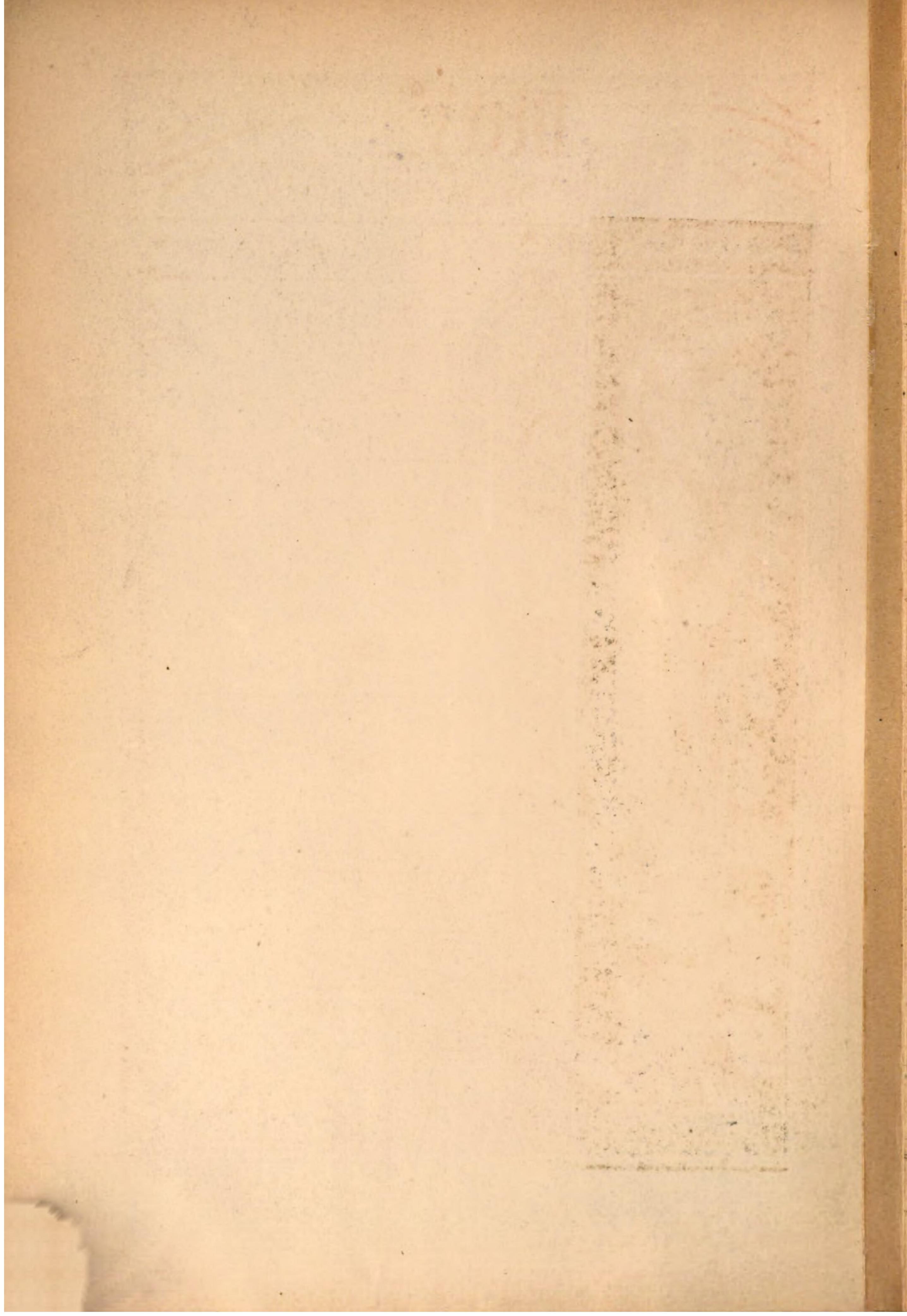


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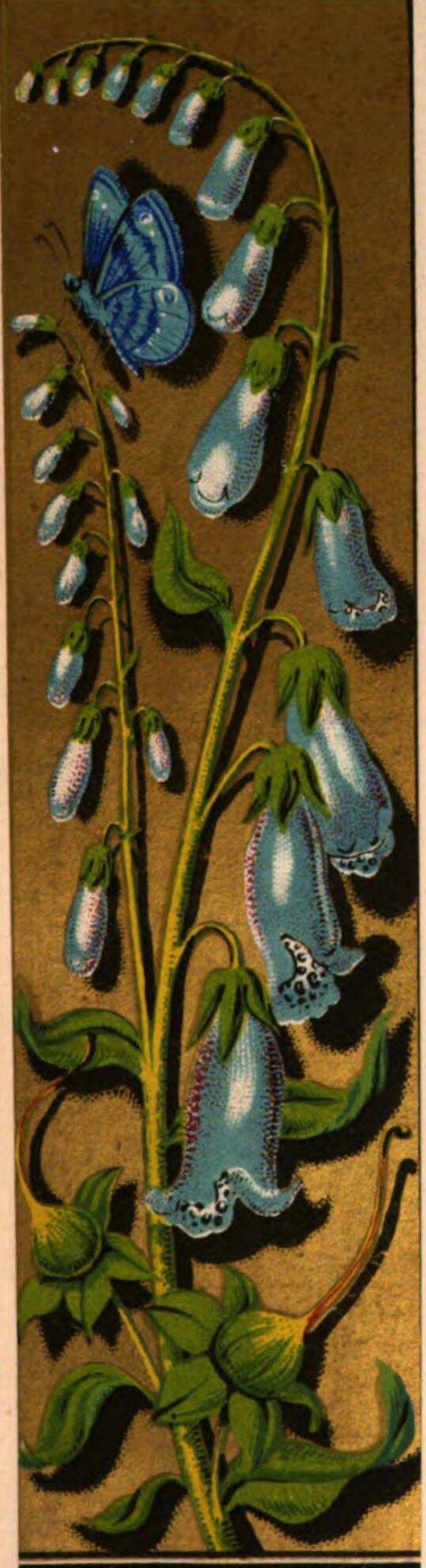




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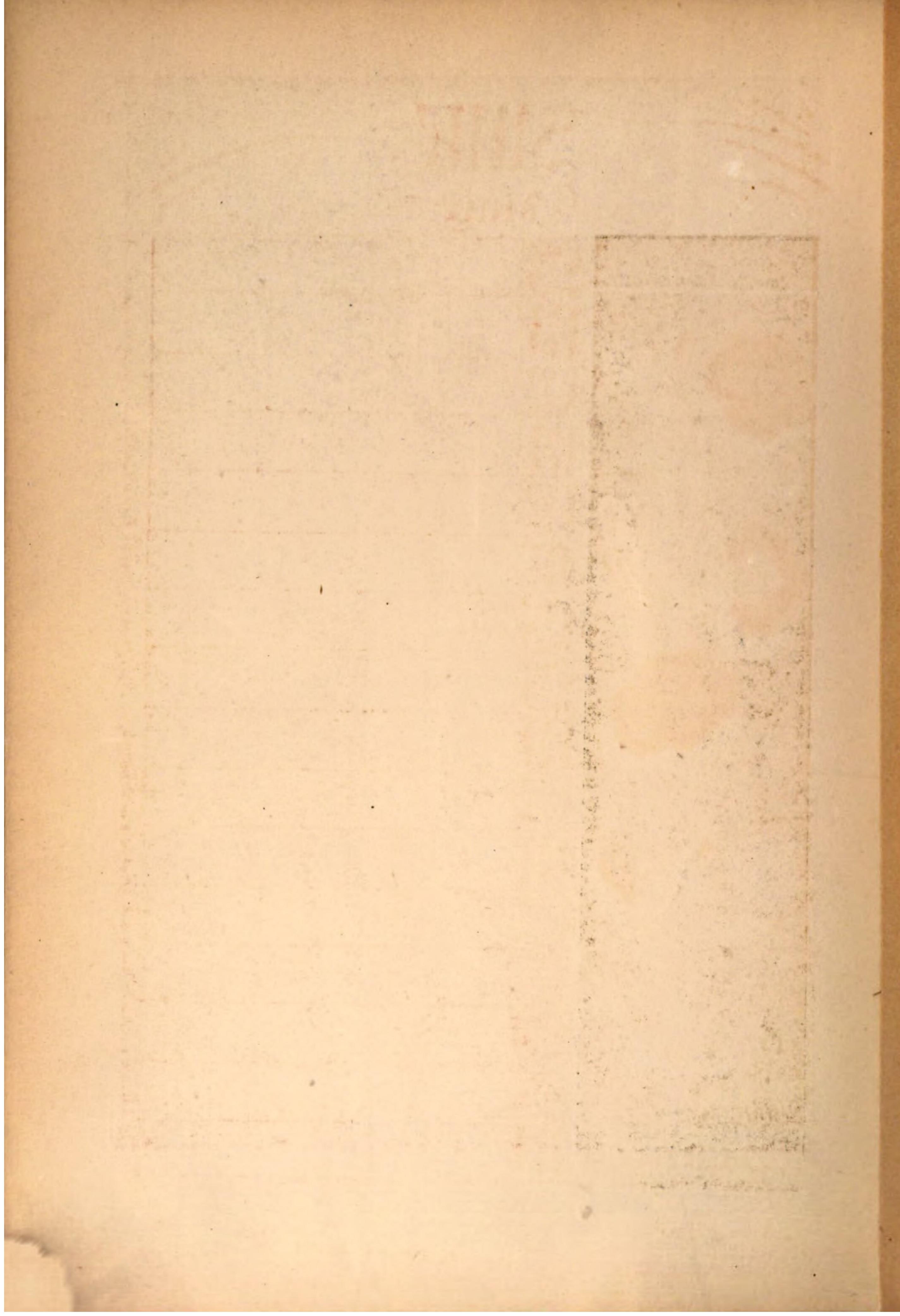
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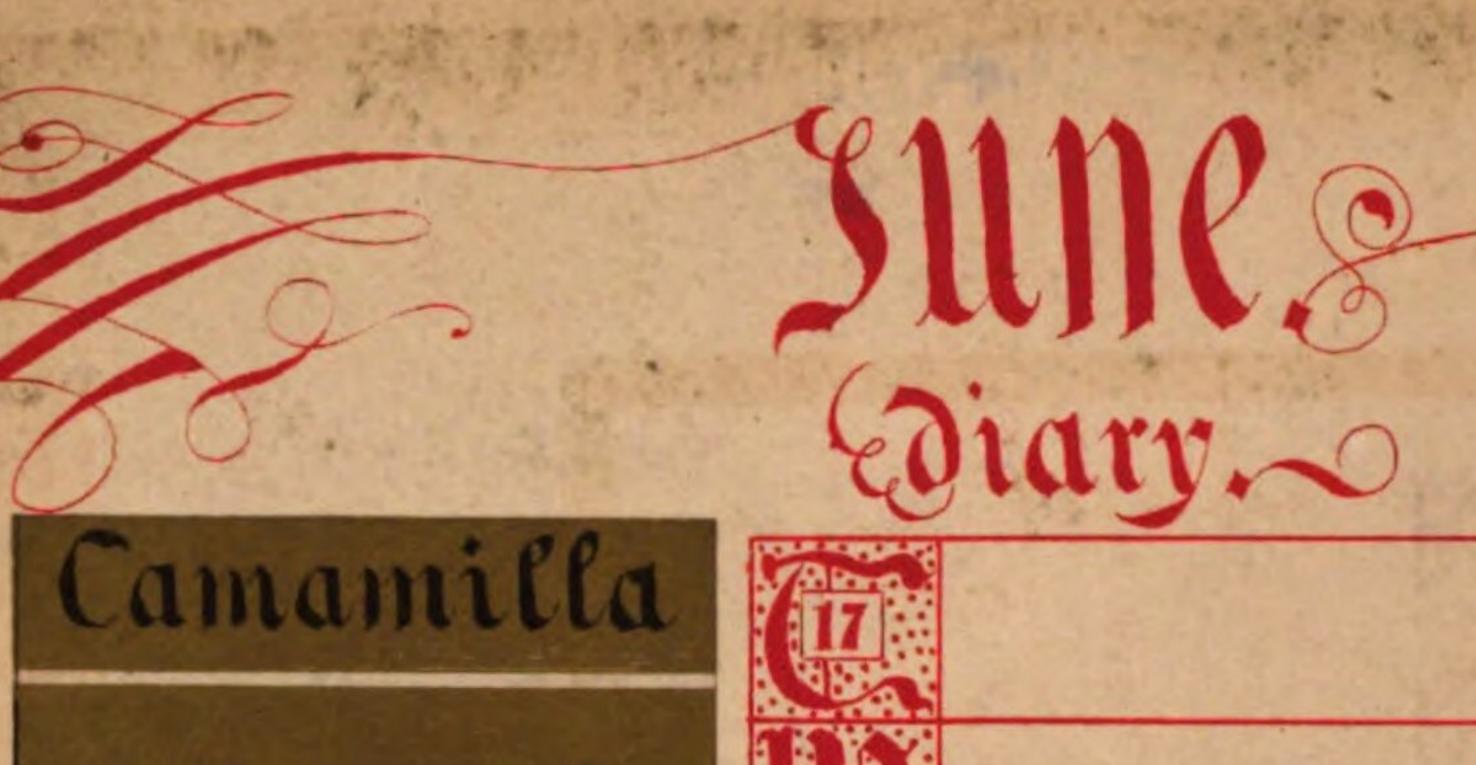
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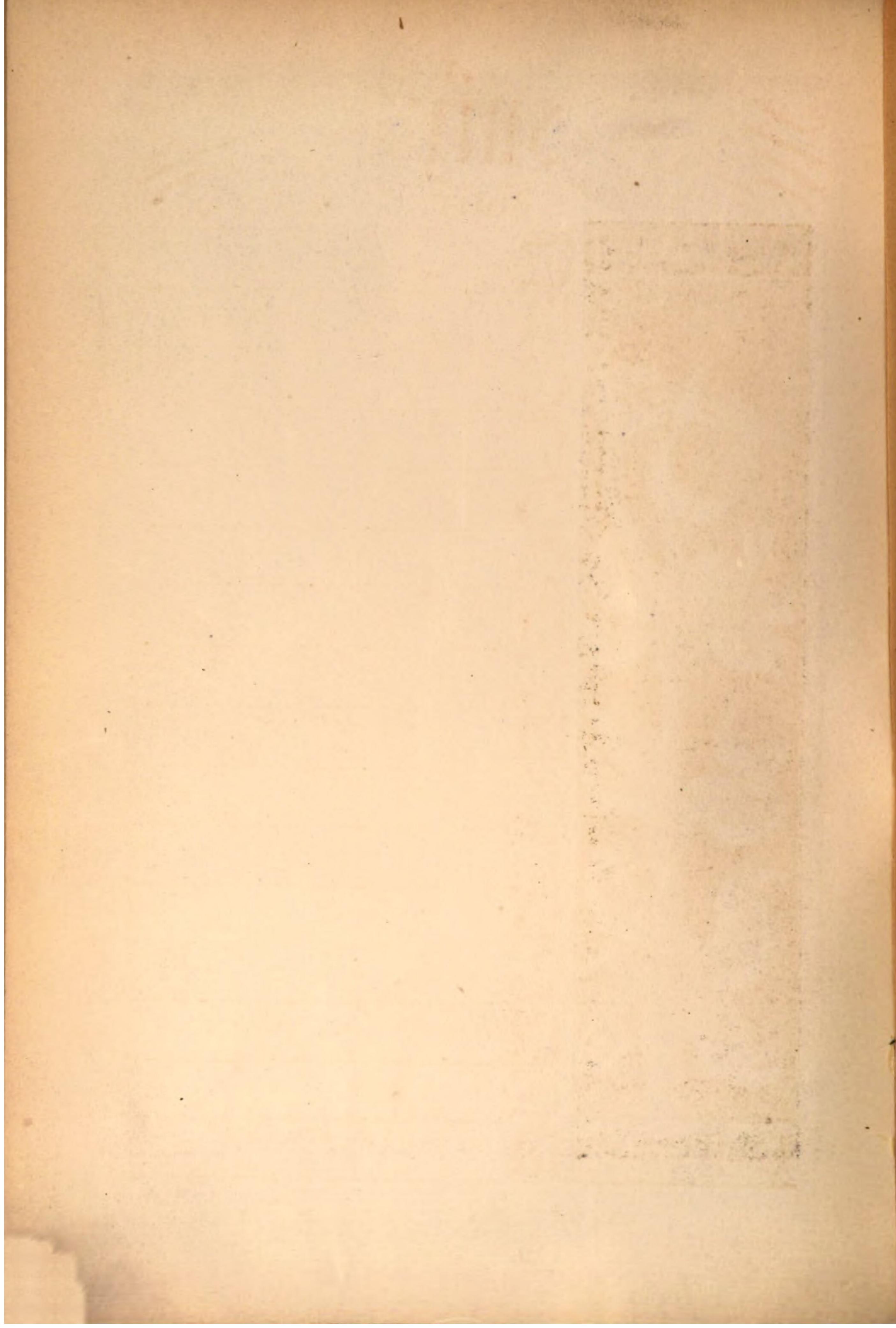
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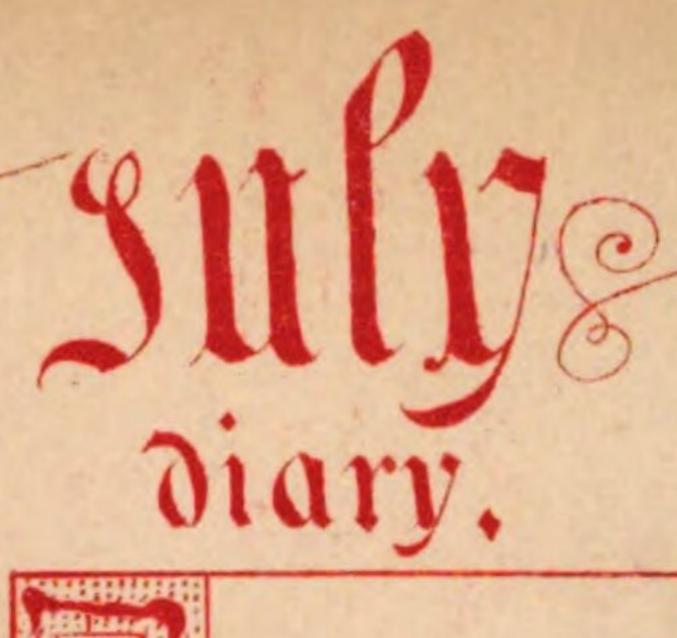
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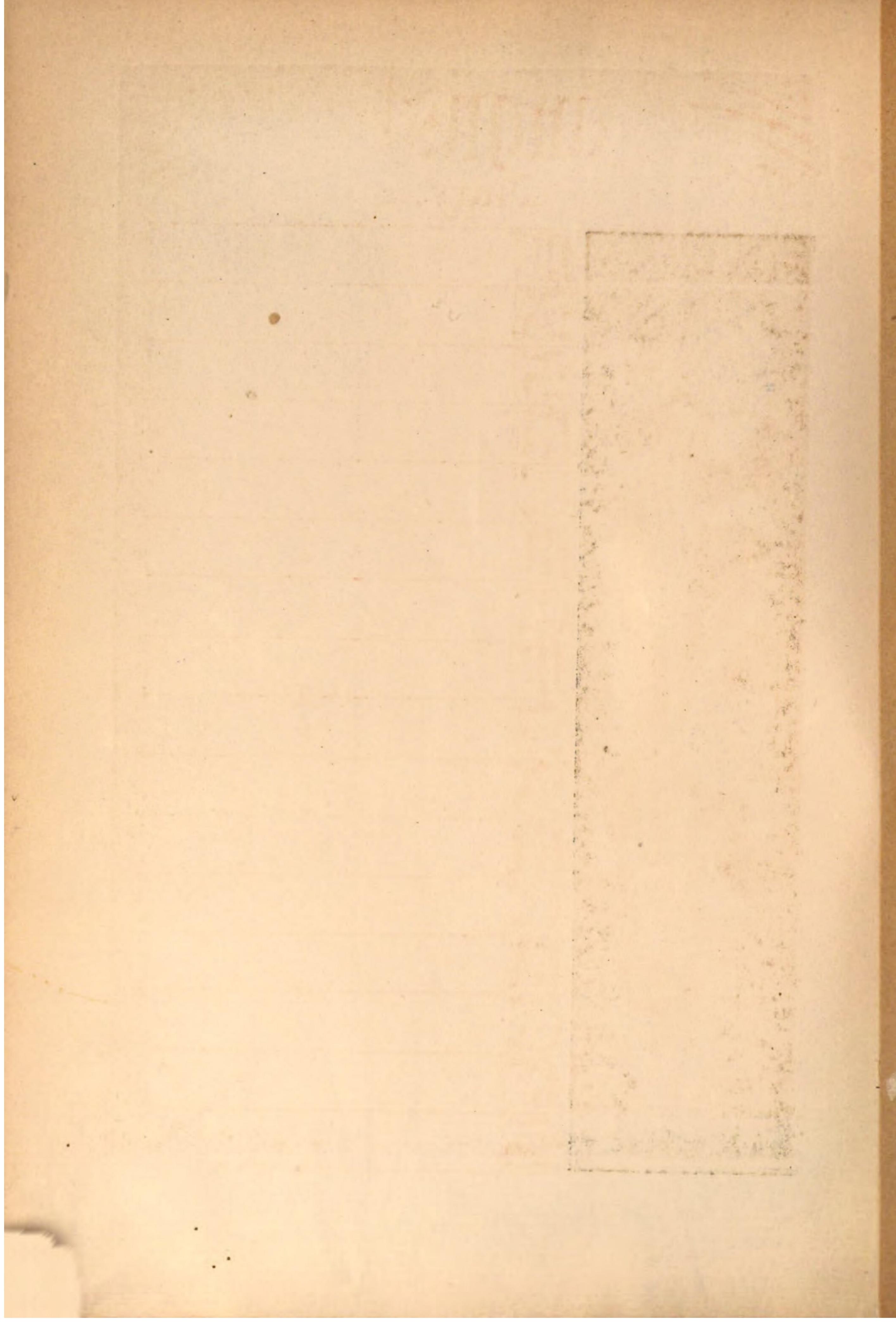
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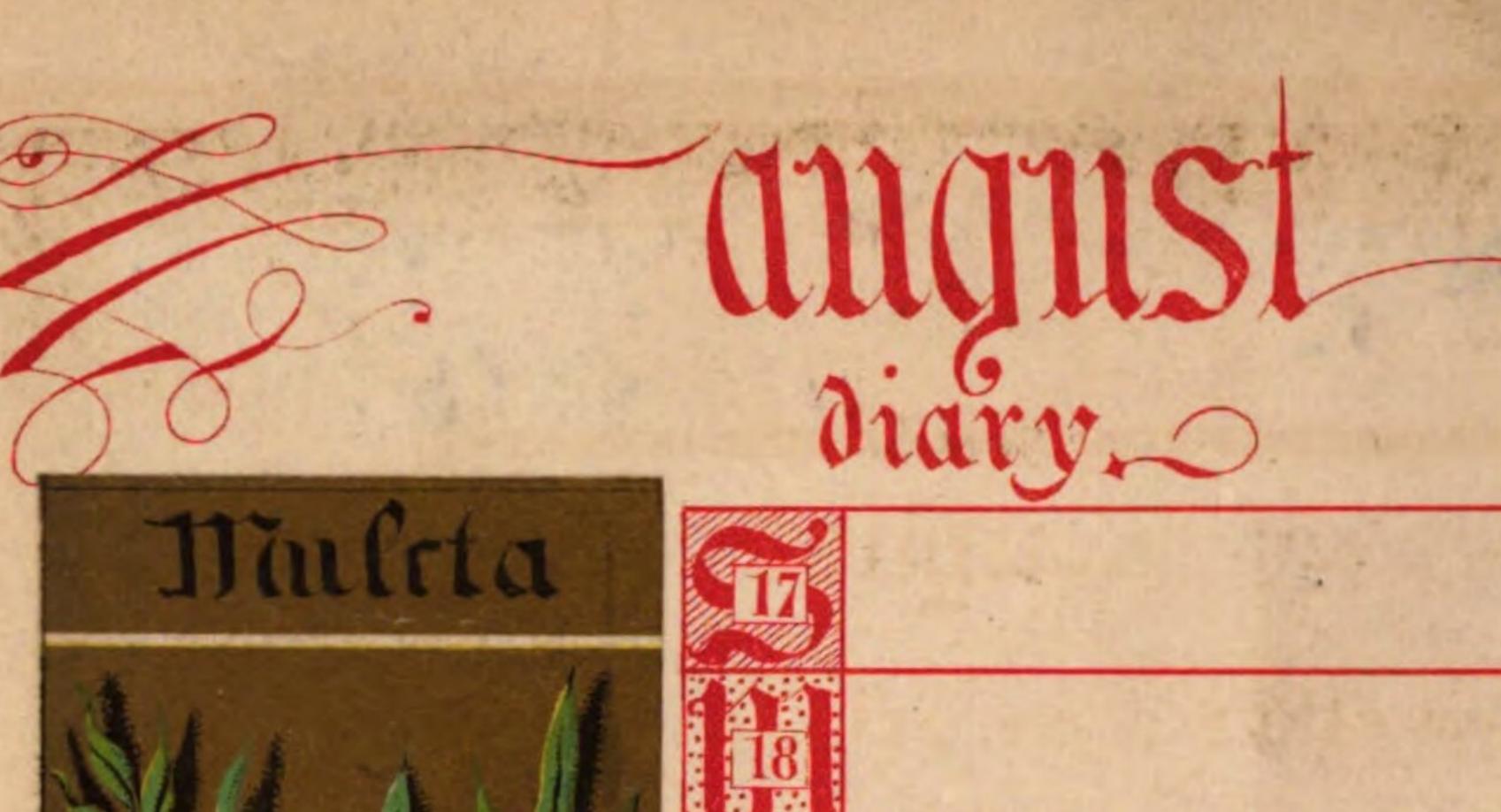




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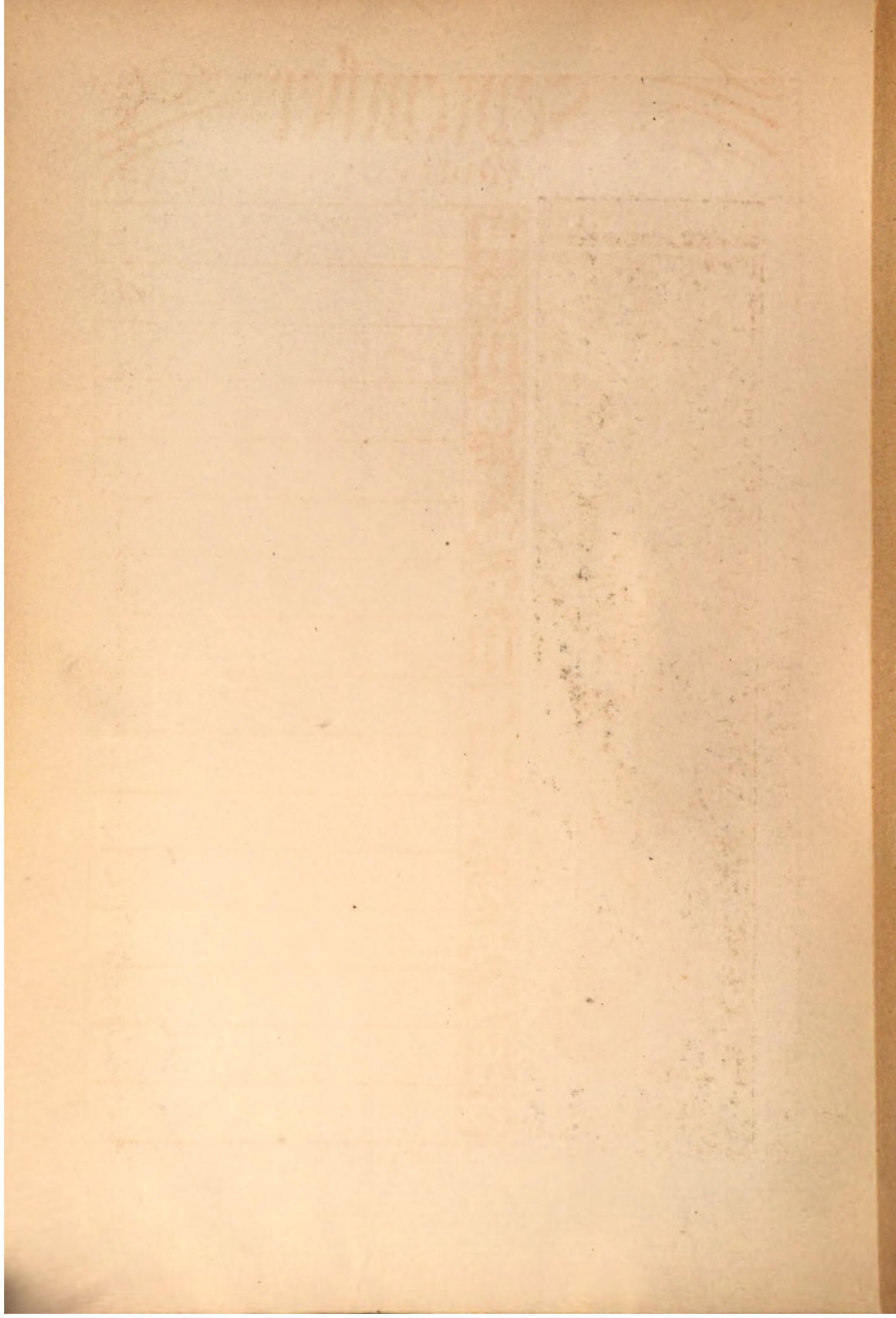


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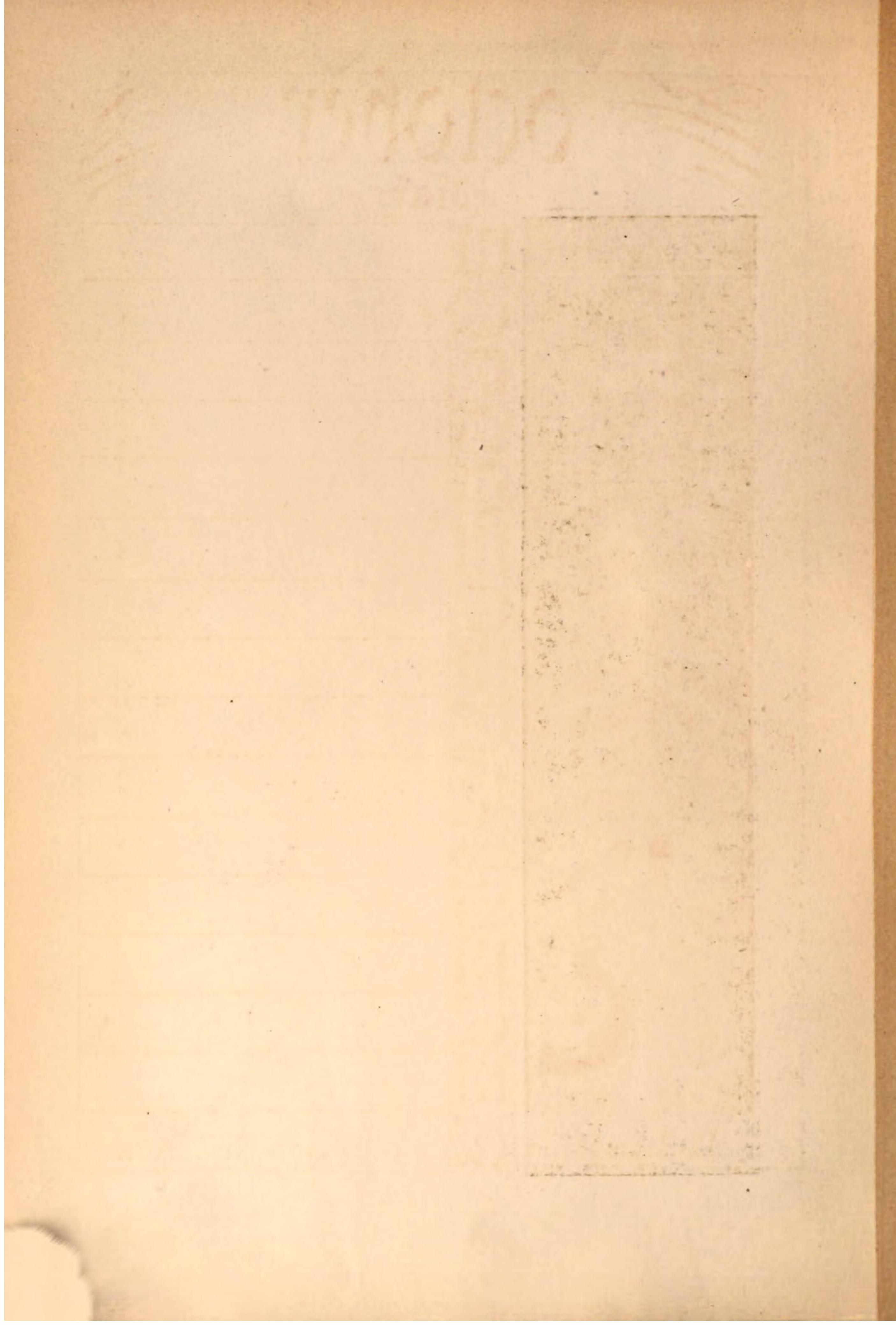


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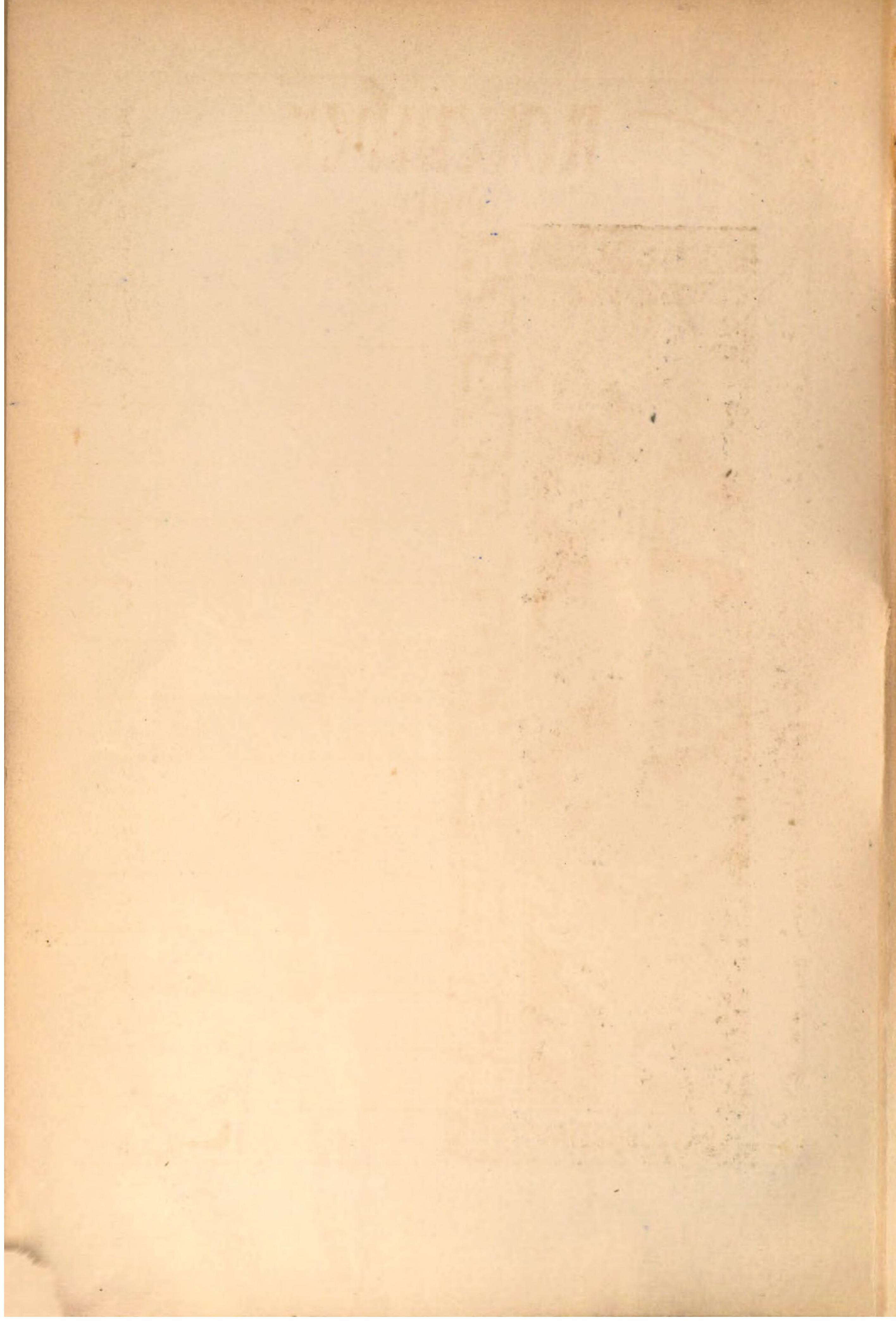
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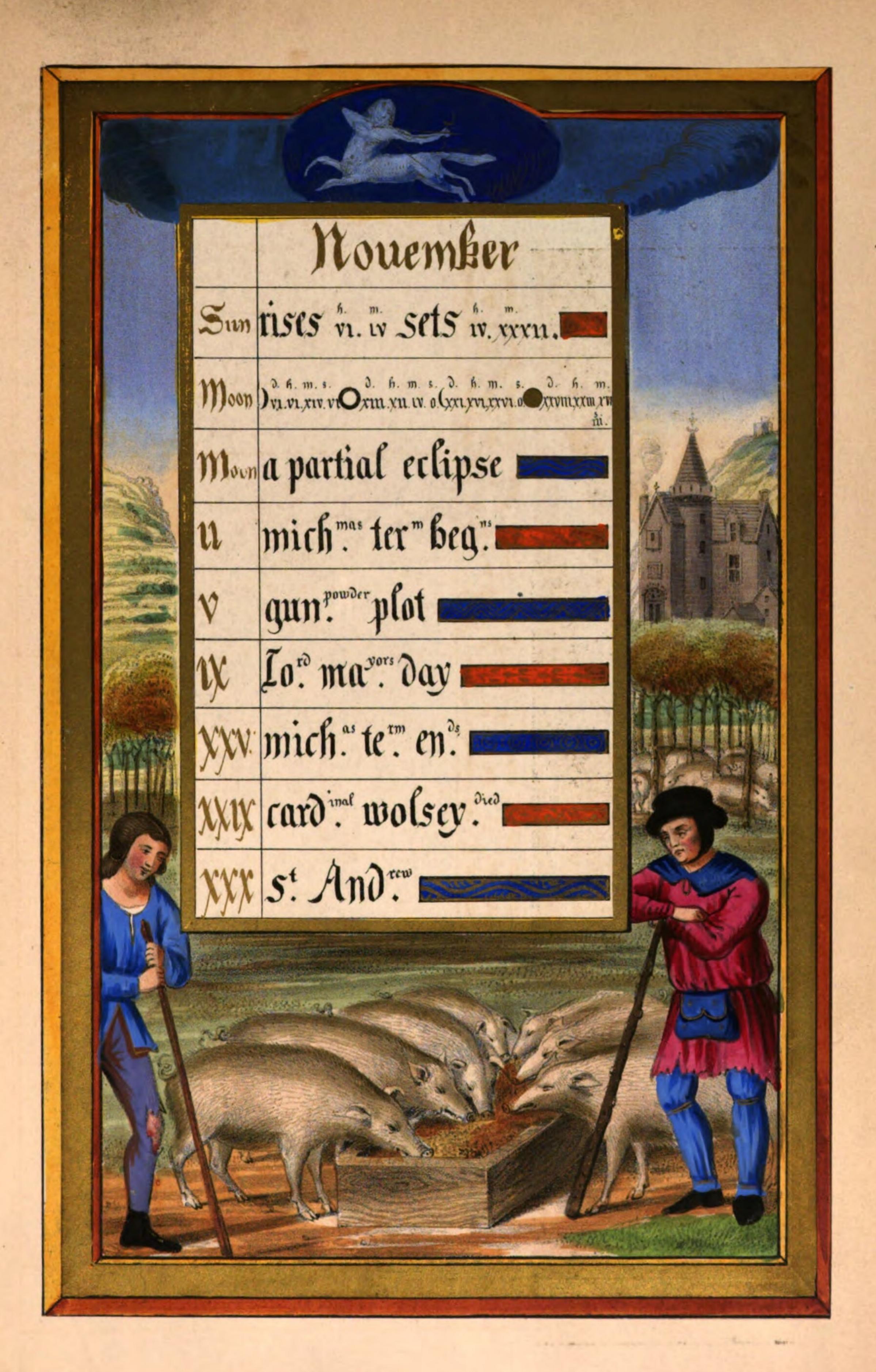


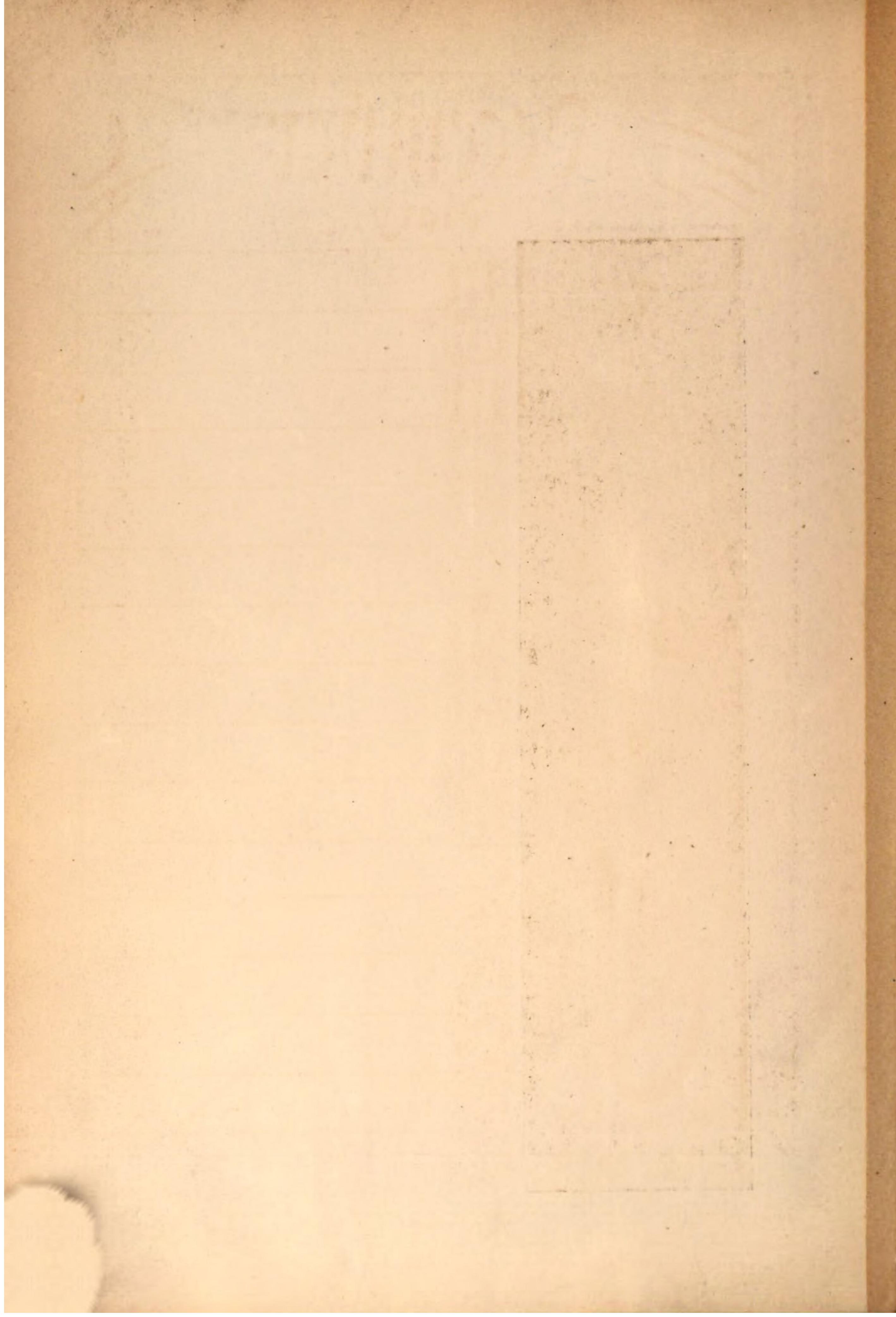


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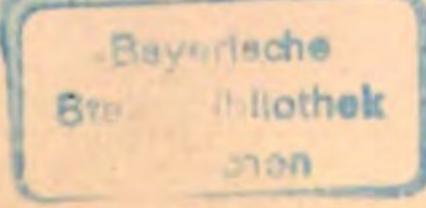
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HOSE who have not visited the great libraries of Europe, and passed much time in searching for and examining the treasures of art contained in their vast and almost unknown stores of Illuminated MSS., cannot form the slightest idea of the extreme beauty of many of those wonderful productions of middle-age art—of their gorgeous colouring and gilding, their intricate and elaborate design—their endless variety—their delightful combinations of form and colour—and the extreme perfection of execution and extra-

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